

## ZIONISTS TRIGGERING WORLD WAR III

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had created a Zionist majority in Palestine. That development was implicit in the 1916 London agreement between Great Britain's War Cabinet and the World Zionist Organization. Great Britain usurped selection of U.S.A. to act as Palestine's temporary caretaker administration, Palestine's Mandatory Power, to prevent an immediate election of the permanent Government of Palestine by self-determination of a majority of Palestine's total population with a Christian and Moslem Palestinian Arab majority.

Great Britain's 200,000 soldiers immediately proceeded to disarm Christian and Moslem Palestinian Arabs, depriving them of their only defense against armed aggression by transplanted Zionists. Great Britain was thus able to continue transplanting Zionists into Palestine without armed opposition by Christian and Moslem Palestinian Arabs. With Great Britain's connivance the 600,000 transplanted Zionists were secretly armed with \$300,000,000.00 of the world's most modern weapons supplied to them without cost by U.S.A. Zionists, probably with tax-deductible U.S.A. dollars.

During those twenty-eight years, Great Britain transplanted into Palestine 600,000 Zionists from eastern European countries. But 600,000 transplanted Zionists were not sufficient to create a Zionist majority in Palestine's population. In 1948 there were 1,350,000 Christian and Moslem Palestinian Arabs in Palestine as compared with 650,000 Zionists, 50,000 of whom were in Palestine prior to 1920. Neither before nor after 1920 was there a Zionist majority in Palestine, until occupied by Zionists in 1948.

Palestine's temporary caretaker administration, Palestine's Mandatory Power, was called upon by Article XXII of the League of Nations Covenant, to hold an election as soon as possible after 1920 to create the permanent Government of Palestine. If in 1920 the U.S.A. had become Palestine's temporary caretaker administration, Palestine's Mandatory Power, as requested by 82% of the total population of Palestine, that election would have been held very promptly and by self-determination of the majority of Palestine's population, and very peacefully at that time.

Great Britain very suddenly in 1920 became Palestine's temporary caretaker administration, Palestine's Mandatory Power, under very questionable circumstances. In a shamelessly brazen declaration without advance notice given to other interested parties, Great Britain boldly announced to the world that Great Britain was to act as Palestine's temporary caretaker administration, Palestine's Mandatory Power, and Great Britain immediately occupied Palestine with an army of 200,000 British soldiers.

In 1920 Great Britain suddenly and suspiciously became Palestine's temporary caretaker administration, Palestine's Mandatory Power, under very questionable circumstances. In a shamelessly brazen public announcement, Great Britain coldly and boldly declared that Great Britain was already serving as Palestine's temporary caretaker administration, as Palestine's Mandatory Power, and would continue to do so. Great Britain paid scant attention to objections raised by the U.S.A. or complaints made by Christian and Moslem Palestinian Arabs. The U.S.A. and Christian and Moslem Palestinian Arabs were again faced with another "fait accompli" by Great Britain in Palestine. There was nothing now that could be done without major complications to then install the U.S.A. as Palestine's temporary caretaker administration, as Palestine's Mandatory Power. Great Britain's bluff had worked.

Among other requirements in Article XXII of the League of Nations Covenant, an election was to be held in Palestine as soon as possible after 1920 to create the permanent Government of Palestine by self-determination of Palestine's total population by the vote of the majority. Great Britain looked forward in 1916 to assuming political control over Palestine after the end of World War I under the terms of the 1916 secret Sykes-Picot Treaty, which was to dismember the defeated Turkish Empire which administered Palestine for five centuries as a home-ruled province. The Turkish Empire had been the ally of Germany in World War I.

Great Britain's duplicity in dealings with Christian and Moslem Palestinian Arabs completely fooled them. They always had faith in Great Britain's promises. They were told Great Britain would shortly hold the election to create the permanent Government of Palestine by self-determination of the total population of Palestine. Christian and Moslem Palestinian Arabs were then as always in the majority in Palestine. For that very reason Great Britain did not hold the election by agreement with the Zionists.

With 200,000 British soldiers stationed in Palestine between 1920 and 1948, to enforce Great Britain's authority, Great Britain could at any time have held the election to create the permanent Government of Palestine. The creation of the permanent Government of Palestine at any time would have ended Great Britain's right to transplant unlimited Zionists into Palestine to create the Zionist majority demanded from Great Britain by the Zionists.

Great Britain's duplicity in dealings with Christian and Moslem Palestinian Arabs and Great Britain's complicity in dealings with Zionists in Palestine enabled Great Britain to transplant an additional 600,000 Zionists into Palestine from eastern European countries between 1920 and 1948 behind a shield of 200,000 bayonets of Great Britain's 200,000 British soldiers stationed in Palestine in 1920 for that purpose by agreement with Zionist leaders.

Great Britain's duplicity in their dealings disillusioned Christian and Moslem Palestinian Arabs. They had always placed the utmost confidence in Great Britain's promises until 1920. They were told

by Great Britain in 1920 that the election would be held very soon to create the permanent Government of Palestine. But when this election was not held, Great Britain would make more promises to hold an election in the very near future, but none was ever held.

Great Britain's complicity in dealings with Zionists in Palestine managed to indefinitely postpone the election of the permanent Government of Palestine. Great Britain was awaiting the day a Zionist majority existed in Palestine before allowing the election, in complicity with Zionists still very much in the minority in Palestine. Great Britain did not hold the election to create the permanent Government of Palestine in the twenty-eight years between 1920 and 1948 during which Great Britain served as Palestine's temporary caretaker administration, as Palestine's Mandatory Power. During those twenty-eight years between 1920 and 1948, Great Britain maintained 200,000 British soldiers in Palestine to enforce Great Britain's authority. However, Great Britain did not hold an election due to pressure by Zionist leaders in Palestine.

Having failed to see a Zionist majority created in Palestine between 1920 and 1948, and secretly armed with \$300,000,000.00 of the world's most modern weapons, the 650,000 Zionists transplanted into Palestine from eastern European countries between 1920 and 1948 attacked the disarmed and defenseless 1,350,000 Christian and Moslem Palestinian Arabs, driving them into exile into the neighboring deserts with only the clothes on their backs.

With \$300,000,000.00 of the world's most modern weapons in the hands of transplanted Zionists, the disarmed and defenseless Christian and Moslem Palestinian Arabs were driven from their homes and from their ancestral homeland in Palestine, to survive as paupers in refugee camps in the deserts of neighboring Arab countries, on a starvation diet of 7c a day for food supplied to them by United Nations charity, mostly at the expense of U.S.A. taxpayers. United Nations experts placed a conservative value of Six-billion Dollars (\$6,000,000,000.00) on the total assets of Christian and Moslem Palestinian Arabs plundered by 650,000 transplanted Zionist aggressors in 1948, who still hold them today.

The increasing opposition of Christian and Moslem Palestinian Arabs to transplanting Zionists into Palestine to create a Zionist majority left Great Britain with only one alternative. United Nations had come into existence in 1946. Great Britain was a United Nations member. Great Britain suddenly surrendered to United Nations Great Britain's responsibility for creating the permanent Government of Palestine. United Nations accepted that responsibility in 1946. Great Britain continued to act in Palestine as Palestine's temporary caretaker administration, Palestine's Mandatory Power, until May 14, 1948, about another two years.

Christian and Moslem Palestinian Arab opposition to transplanting Zionists into Palestine from eastern European countries grew at an alarming rate. Complicity between Great Britain and the transplanted Zionists in Palestine, in their program to increase the number of Zionists transplanted into Palestine, was a growing source of danger to Christian and Moslem Palestinian Arabs. The threat of a civil war in Palestine led Great Britain to surrender to United Nations the responsibility for creating a permanent Government of Palestine. United Nations struggled unsuccessfully with the Palestine problem for two years. Great Britain did not continue to serve as Palestine's temporary caretaker administration, as Palestine's Mandatory Power, after May 14, 1948, when Great Britain surrendered all authority and withdrew all soldiers.

Under the provisions of Article XXII of the League of Nations Covenant, which authorized Palestine's temporary caretaker administration, Palestine's Mandatory Power, Great Britain was to surrender to the permanent Government of Palestine all authority Great Britain assumed and exercised in Palestine as Palestine's temporary caretaker administration, Palestine's Mandatory Power, immediately upon the election of the permanent Government of Palestine by self-determination by the majority of the population in Palestine. Great Britain was similarly committed unconditionally to withdraw the 200,000 British soldiers stationed in Palestine.

Exactly one-minute after the 650,000 armed transplanted Zionists in Palestine "proclaimed" their uprising an independent, autonomous and sovereign "state," President Harry S. Truman, seven thousand miles away, "recognized" the armed uprising in Palestine as an independent, autonomous and sovereign "state" on behalf of the U.S.A. contrary to all international law, the Charter of Human Rights and the elementary principles of justice and equity, but to the advantage of Democratic Party candidates.

On May 14, 1948 Great Britain withdrew the last remaining of the 200,000 British soldiers stationed in Palestine by Great Britain since 1920. On the following day, on May 15, 1948, the 650,000 Zionists transplanted from eastern European countries engaged in an armed uprising against the disarmed and defenseless 1,350,000 Christian and Moslem Palestinian Arabs. The 650,000 transplanted Zionists "proclaimed" an armed uprising an independent, autonomous sovereign "state," the "repatriation" of "God's Chosen People" to "The Promised Land," their "ancient homeland." Exactly one minute after the 650,000 transplanted Zionists in Palestine "proclaimed" an armed uprising an independent, autonomous and sovereign "state," President Truman in Washington seven thousand miles away "proclaimed" an armed uprising in Palestine an independent, autonomous and sovereign "state" on behalf of the U.S.A. contrary to international law, the Charter of Human Rights and the fundamental principles of justice and equity but for the benefit in the U.S.A. of the Democratic Party.

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